NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGNATION OF ACTION OF A PART THEATRE—8—Minstrels.

Niblo's Garden—8—"Excelsior."

BTANDARD THEATRE—8—" Le Jolie Parfumeuse."

STAR THEATRE—8—"Francesca da Rimini."

THEATRE COMIQUE—2 and 8—"The Mulligan Guard Disease. Picnic,"
THALIA THEATRE—8—" Der Bettelstudent."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—"The Cricket on

Hearth."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—" Moths."
3D AVENUE THEATRE—8—" Sea of Ice."
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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 26.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday an effort was made to open a discussion on the Tonquin question. - The Emperor Francis Joseph addressed the Austrian and Hungarian delegations. Señor Castelar's supporters decided to maintain a friendly attitude toward the new Government, === Herr Richter was sentenced in Germany for insulting the Imperial family, ____ A heavy gale prevailed on the Scottish coast.

DOMESTIC.-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, announced yesterday that he saw no reason for dismissing the Police Commissioners of St. Louis against whom charges had been made. Several train robbers stopped a freight Iron Mountain Railroad near Walnut Ridge, Ark., on Wednesday night, under the impression that it was a passenger train. - The winners in the races at Baltimore yesterday were Welcher, George Kinney, Bella, Aella and Ranger. ___ It was reported that Mexican troops had killed many Apaches belonging to the San Carlos Agency. - During a gale on Wednesday night the schooner W. H. Rourke was lost off Vineyard Haven and four of her crew were CITY AND SUBURBAN. - A reception was given to

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge last evening by the Union League Club ____ Mayor Low addressed two outhusiastic meetings in Brooklyn - Con troller Grant preferred charges against Auditor Jackson yesterday ____ The yacht Fanny beat the the Gracie ____ Less interest in Horse Show was manifested. ____ Mrs. Furlong was convicted in Brooklyn. - The trial of the Dinsmore suit was continued. A class of women nurses was graduated from the Training School of the Maternity Hospital, Resolutions on temperance caused a sharp discussion in the Congregational Association. - Dr. Nicoll replied to some of the of Clark Bell in regard to the New-York Infant Asylum, = Some sharp fighting was indulged in by
amateurs at Clarendon Hall. —— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.57 === Stocks were active; after opening higher and further advancing, they declined sharply, but closed steady.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, with chances of rain, followed by partly cloudy or fair weather and slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 54°; lowest, 40°; average, 4638°.

Every Republican voter in the city who has not already registered should do so to-day. The contest in this city will be close and every vote will be needed.

The damaging disclosures of Democratic mismanagement on the canals continue to come over the wires. The "Bounding" Beebe and his Democratic associates in the Court of Claims have apparently started out to prepare a whitewashing report in favor of Superintendent Shanahan. The charges of Captain De Puv and other boatmen are too well authenticated, we fear, to admit of a successful effort at

Controller Grant's charges against Auditor Jackson disclose some of the inefficient methods

company each warrant signed by the Mayor, Controller and Chamberlain. And if two warrants for the same claim were drawn and signed only two days apart, it would appear as though there were others to blame in addition to the Auditor. It is only fair to state, however, that these transactions occurred before the present Mayor and Controller came into office.

There will be an opportunity for Congress to act intelligently at its next session on the question of improving the railroad mail service. The report of the commission which has been investigating the subject will not only give a clear exposition of all the facts but will make important recommendations for improved facilities. The chief profit derived from postal matter comes from that transported by railroads, hence everything reasonable should be done to improve that branch of the service.

Women's work in the theological and temper ance fields appears not to be highly valued by at least two religious denominations. The Universalists in convention at Washington refused yesterday to invite young women to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the theological schools of the denomination. And the Congregational Association in session in this city practically refused to approve of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. We fear a storm is brewing about the heads of those divines.

It will be seen from the dispatch published on another page of this impression that the differences that have existed among the Republicans of the XXIst Senatorial District have been composed. Mr. Worts withdraws from the canvass for Senator, leaving the field to Frederick Lansing, the regular Republican candidate. The assurance of Mr. Lansing's carrying the district is thus made doubly sure. This happy termination of a family unpleasantness attests Mr. Worts's desire for harmony and unity and is another proof of the efficiency of the Republican State Committee, whose counsels did much to bring about the reconciliation.

The Emperor Francis Joseph evidently believes in the old aphorism, in time of peace prepare for war. His address to the Austrian and Hungarian delegations that visited him yesterday was principally in regard to the "entirely satisfactory relations that exist between Austria and foreign nations." Austria is devoted to peace, he said, which will enable the Government to give increased attention to the material interests of the country. But the only reform mentioned is that to be begun in the Imperial Army, which is to be increased at a large additional expense. The trouble with the foreign Governments is that there is too much of that particular kind of reform. But if the report is true that Austria is about to altempt the complete and absolute annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina there may be need of the kind of army reform foreshadowed by the Emperor.

A conference of department heads in Mayor Edson's office yesterday bore strong testimony to the ability and public spirit of Brooklyn's Mayor. On May 4 the Legislature passed the law to regulate and improve the Civil Service for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New-York City:

Main Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 s. m. to 9 p. m. or over to prescribe rules for the admission of persons into the Civil Service of such city. Mayor Low took prompt measures, under the act, to improve the Civil Service of Brooklyn. But in this city no move was made until a few days ago, when the Mayor called the department heads together to consider the subject. In their conference yesterday they occupied the time in considering the suggestions Mayor Low made on the subject months ago. The number of persons employed in the Civil Service of this city is larger than the number in the State Civil Service and the need of reform here is immeasurably greater. But as the Civil Service law was forced on the Democrats, it is not strange that they have taken no action to apply its pro-

WHAT IT MEANS.

A vote for the Democratic ticket is a vote to turn out true and tried officials. Messrs, Carr, Davenport, Russell and Seymour have done well by the State. Let the State do well by them. One good term deserves another.

A vote for the Democratic ticket is a vote to anction the most pitiful display of cowardice ever made by a political party. The men that were nominated at Buffalo are running upon a platform in which a tariff plank is conspicuous -by its absence. What do the business men of New-York say to this? What do the laboring

men of New-York say to this? A vote for the Democratic ticket is a vote to help along a not too cunning trick having for its object to pull wool over the eyes of the temperance people. The head of the Democratic ticket made a record in the Legislature which commits him to being favorable to prohibition. That fact is being used to gain him the support of the Prohibitionists, while the fact that he is now running as the candidate of the free-run party is urged as an offset with the liquor interest. If Maynard is running on his individual record he is to be regarded as a temperance man; if he is running on the record of the party that placed him in the field he is to be regarded as an anti-temperance man. Which is ? Nobody knows. Mr. Facing-both-ways is

always a good man to defeat. A vote for the Democratic ticket is a vote to ontinue as custodian of the public funds a man who has been chavged with grave official misconduct by some of his own reputable party friends. The accusation made against Mr. Maxwell is specific. It rests upon the affidavit of an unimpeached citizen. It involves Mr. Maxwell's integrity. If true, obviously he is not the man for State Treasurer. He has denied it, but he has by no means succeeded in disproving it. The Republican candidate for Treasurer, Mr. Sexton, labors under no such embarrassment. No word has been breathed against him from any quarter, while it is conceded that he is fitted by training and experience for the office,

A vote for the Democratic ticket is a vote to continue the rule of the party that has increased the State tax upward of two million dollars. Did not it cost something to make the capals free? Yes, it did cost something, but a greater sum than such cost could have been placed in the State Treasury if the Democratic Legislature of 1882 or 1883 had passed the bills recommended by the non-partisan Tax Commission of a year earlier. Why were not those bills passed? Where is the exponent of Demo-

eratic reform that can answer this question? A vote for the Democratic ticket is a vote to commend the failure of the last Legislature to amend the laws in reference to taxation. Let the farmers of the State bear this fact in mind. They complain that under the tax laws as they stand their farms pay more than a fair share of the taxes, while remunerative personal property escapes. Suppose they ask their local Democratic statesmen how it happened that the Legislature of 1883, Democratic in both branches, did nothing for their relief.

Such are some of the grounds upon which the

of the Finance Department. The vouchers ac- defeat of the Democracy at the coming election can be urged. Are they sufficient ? It strikes us that they are.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY,

The French Radicals hesitate to attack the Ferry Ministry. They were bitterly hostile before the Chambers reassembled, but they have now decided to abstain from questioning the Foreign Minister and to give him leisure for reopening negotiations with the Chinese Government or for arranging some scheme of media-Luck is a factor which the French never tion. overlook in their diplomatic complications. A sudden advance of the military forces in Tonquin may lead to some conspicuous success which will influence the obstinate Chinese authorities. The French profited by an unexpected freak of good fortune at Hué, and may be as lucky in Sontay as soon as the arrival of reinforcements permits them to advance. Their forces, however, have entered upon a most hazardous campaign and cannot reasonably hope to end it prematurely by a bold coup de main. Meanwhile, the Deputies suffer the Ferry Ministry to remain in office on sufferance. Apparently they are unable to judge whether the constituencies favor or condemn the fantastic policy of foreign adventure and reckless greed with which the former associates of Gambetta have contrived to identify themselves.

Political reputations, moreover, have been so rapidly exhausted in France during the last decade that it is not easy to substitute one Premier for another. Upon the downfall of M. Ferry the succession may possibly revert to M. de Freycinet. He was supported once before by M Clémenceau and the Radicals and Moderate Republicans, and may be again; but his prestige as a political leader was so seriously impaired in the Egyptian complications that his return to office seems scarcely probable. M. Brisson, the President of the Deputies, has great personal authority in the councils of the party. He could form a Ministry with positive elements of political strength; but it is generally supposed in Paris that he prefers his present position, carrying with it, as it does, the succession to the Presidency in the event of the retirement of M. Grévy.

MAYOR LOW'S RECORD. Municipal reform is the the above all others that should be judged by its fruits. Thousands of thinking men in Brooklyn desire accurate information respecting the financial results of Mayor Low's administration. They know that the city has had during his term clean, honest, efficient and business-like government; that the streets have never before been so well cleaned; that Prospect Park and all the smaller breathing places have never been in such excellent condition as now; that the efficiency of the Fire Department has been increased three-fold; that the public schools have never received such intelligent oversight; and that the Police, Health and other departments have been most admirably conducted. Not one breath of scandal has clouded the reputation of any branch of the City Government during Mayor Low's term. The narrowest partisan who has eyes to see and sufficient conscience to tell the plain truth is forced to admit that this has been the purest and most efficient administration Brooklyn has ever known. The Democrats do not have the hardihood to question these facts. The only thing that they find to say is that the reform administration costs too much-that Mayor Low, notwithstanding his pretence of managing the city's affairs on business principles, is not cutting down expenses, but is adding to the bur dens of taxpayers.

This is a charge which should be explicitly answered. The plain fact is this: That the money actually expended under Mayor Low's administration represents a lower rate of expenditures in each of the two years of his term than for any other year in twenty years. The following table, compiled from the city records, shows the tax rate for expenditures since 1864:

Mayor Howell's Term. Mayor Low's Term. 1883......2.33 3.55

The tax-rate for 1882 was determined in the preceding year, when Mayor Howell was seeking to be re-elected, and not only were the esfinates whittled down very closely for the sake of influencing taxpayers, but certain burdens were left out of account altogether and consequently had to be borne by his successor. Dexerous and niggardly as was this policy, Mayor Low, aided to some extent by the increased valuations of property, was enabled not only to govern the city well with the lowest tax-rate known since the war, but during his first year to cut down that rate for the second year from 2.38 to 2.33. This reduction of the tax-rate has been accompanied by a material decrease in the public debt. This has been effected notwithstanding the large issues of bonds required for the completion of the Bridge and for several great public works. To the daily pumping eapacity at the Ridgewood station 15,000,000 galons have been added and the power has been increased one-third, and the daily supply of water has been enlarged 5,000,000 gallons. A new thirty-six-inch main has also been laid in the Eastern District. Yet the net debt has decreased \$1,000,000 during Mayor Low's term. Mayor Howell in four years added \$2,000,000

The Democrats affirm that this reduction of the debt, like the low rate of expenditures provided by Mayor Howell for 1882, was a matter of necessity. It would have occurred, they argue, if the Man in the Moon had been Mayor, because it was regulated by law; and conse quently Mayor Low is not entitled to any credit for it. Let these critics carry this argument of necessity one step further. They complain that the tax-rate available for 1884 has been increased from 2.33 to 2.59. Let them have the honesty to admit that for the increased charges of the Bridge and city debt, the State and County taxes and deficiencies in collection, Mayor Low was not responsible, because they were beyond his control; and that if these had been excluded from the estimates, the tax-rate would have been reduced from 2.59 to 2.34. That tax-rate could have been cut down still lower if the urgent necessity for more primary schools, free books to public school children, and additional policemen, fire engines and street-cleaning had not been recognized.

The practical outcome of Mayor Low's administration is briefly this: The debt has been reduced over \$1,000,000; public credit has been raised; the percentage of current taxes collected has been increased 4 per cent: the Bridge has been completed owing largely to his firmness and perseverance; every branch of local administration has improved in efficiency; and the rates of expenditures during his two years have been the lowest known for a generation. As for the tax-rate available for 1884, with its slight increase over the last two years, it was unanimously adopted by a Board of Estimate consisting of three Democrats (the Controller, the Auditor and the County Treasurer) and two Republicans (the Mayor and Supervisor-at-Large Fritz). An actual increase of .25 was be- prescriptions against that annoying ailment no

youd the control of any member of that Board. Mayor Low was not responsible for it. He is responsible for the additional school buildings, fire engines and street-cleaning, and holds it to be a sound business principle for the city to provide itself with what it actually requires. As for the cost of administering the City Government, it has not been during his term, nor will it be next year, a single dollar more than it was when public business was neglected and mismanaged instead of being systematically transacted on sound principles.

SOME FEATURES OF THE HORSE SHOW. The Horse Show has drawn a great number of people to Madison Square Garden this week and the money results have probably exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine promoters. Whether the spectators have been quite as well satisfied as the projectors may be open to doubt. The building, big as it is, is too small for so extensive an exhibition, and the space was not used to the best advantage. Many people have paid the admission fee who found themselves able to get hardly a glimpse of the trials and displays in the ring. Some of the horses have fared even worse than these disappointed people. Their boxes are not nearly large enough and they have been put to much discomfort. At future shows more space must be had or fewer people and fewer animals be got together.

But no one has any right to look for perfection at the first essay. The horse shows of after years will doubtless exhibit marked improvements over this one. In many classes, however, this collection is strong and well repays careful study. In horses for the saddle, for carriage use, for attachment to the natty little village carts which now so much abound, in halfbred hunters and in ponies there is great variety of excellence, and the display is noteworthy in numbers as well as in merit. Of such gigantic beasts of draught as the Percherons there is a good exhibit. There are handsome and serviceable roadsters in plenty, and a few fast trotters may be seen.

But many persons who go to the Garden want to see the animals whose names are famous the world over for speed. They are anxious to admire Iroquois, the only American winner of the Derby; Parole, whose performances fairly startled England; Hindoo, the equal of any thoroughbred ever seen in America; Thora and Miss Woodford, as handsome and as fleet fillies as can be found in any country; Maud S., the queen of the trotting course; St. Julien, the dethroned king; Jay-Eye-See, the young wonder of the West; and many more that might be named. The show is extremely weak in thoroughbreds and in great trotters. But after all, is this much to be regretted? With the immense number of races going on in all parts of the United States in almost uninterrupted succession for five months of the year, Americans have no lack of opportunity to see thoroughbreds of the best sort, and to see them under conditions far better fitted to test their powers than any which can exist in a show, This is true to some extent of the trotting stock also, though New-Yorkers in these days see little trotting of a high class in comparison with the variety and quantity of thoroughbred racing provided for their gratification. If Mr. Bonner, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Stanford, Mr. Work, Mr. Case, Mr. Hickok, Mr. Kittson and a few others would send the stars of their stables to a horse show, there would be a treat for the eyes. If Dexter, Rarus, Maud S., Early Rose, Aldine,

Dick Swiveller, Edward, Hinda Rose, Jay-Eye-Sec, St. Julien, Majolica, Trinket, Santa Claus, and others that might be named were to be shown in action, though there were no contests of speed, the show would have to be in Flectwood Park. Madison Square Garden would not contain one-tenth of the multitude that would flock to see them. The influence of these horse shows must be salutary. They will give an impulse to the breeding of the best stock, and America could raise to great advantage in every way many times the number of good horses now bred. They will tend to heighten the standard of horseflesh

in our parks and avenues and in our business streets and on our farms as well. They will give some of our rich and idle young men thing to try for. It may not be an exalted ambition-the attempt to show the most perfectly appointed "turn-out" and to handle it in the est way. But it is certain to be less mischievous in its effects than the daily and rightly study of the relative values of "flushea" and "straights"-a branch of education which has become much too engrossing among youthtul club members. And, therefore, it deserves to be recognized.

A BELT RAILROAD AROUND THE WORLD. Why not ? Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper, well known as the author of the "Impending Crisis," has been identified for some years with a plan for a railroad to connect all three Americas-North, Central and South-in one commercial confederacy. Through excursion trains could be run from New-York to summer resorts in the Andes, and Rio Janeiro could get its genuine Paris bonnets and authentic French champagnes direct from the makers in Divisionst, and the Bowery. A bill on the subject has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Belford, whose disposition is as sanguine as the color of his hair. But it does not seem that he has been too hopeful in this matter. The task probably presents no greater difficulties of engineering than the construction of the Pacific Railroads, and so good an authority as Mr. Evarts suggests in a letter to Mr. Helper that the only defect in his plan is that it not comprehensive enough. Mr. Evarts says: But why confine the enterprise of raffroad connection

o the two American continents, when Asia and Europe my also be embraced within a colossal system of world

It is only thirty miles across Behring Strait. It is three housand miles across the Atlantic Ocean. The inevit thie monotony and increasing peril of long voyages in ships of ever-questionable stanchness are becoming quite insufferable. Were I now as young as my own hildren, I should expect to live to enjoy the pleasure of visiting and running over Europe by way of Alaska, slberia, and Russba. Thenceforth, most travellers from he United States, whether for business or pleasure would contemplate journeying to Europe, Asia, and sith America, or to any one of those grand divisions of our globe, by land.

That the incomparably greater instruction and delight intercontinental travel thus anticipated are in reserve er countless numbers of those among us who as yet have attained only to the period of what is commonly called iddle life I do not deem an extravagant expectation. The rallway age, an age of unparalleled national and nternational progress, is now upon us, and is likely to remain with us indefinitely. Its progress will not ee until Buenes Ayres and Bombay, Santiago and St. Petersburg, Panama and Vienna, Mexico and Madrid, sco and Berlin, New-Orleans and Paris, New York and London, and all the other great cities of the great continents, shall have been firmly and forever and together in bands of steel. I sincerely hope you may have, as you deserve, early and complete st your transcendently grand and meritorious enterprise.

We hope Mr. Helper will feel sure that Mr. Evarts is entirely serious. We confess to having some misgivings ourselves. But why shouldn't he be serious? It was long ago proposed that the Russian Government should build a railroad through Siberia, and a transcontinental railroad in Africa is an old idea of the French. Think of going to Europe without seasickness! It is curious that with all the

one ever thought of prescribing Behring Strait. The dose could be easily taken, and would be effectual. And from that point on to the Bay of Biscay it would be easy traveiling in parlor cars, with an occasional change of conductors when the train struck a stratum of new languages. In fact, the only real obstacle to a belt railroad around the world is the Atlantic Ocean, and, with some boring done under the British Channel, he would be a rash man who would predict that there will never be a submarine railway between Ireland and Newfoundland.

MUST THE CHINESE COME? Is the Chinese Exclusion act a failure? It will

not be long, apparently, before the people of the

Pacific Coast begin to ask themselves this question. We have already said something of the new trade of smuggling Chinamen through British Columbia, which has reached such proportions that a revenue official at Port Townsend estimates that 1,000 have been brought in in this way in the past ten months. But a new leak has now made its appearance. Nearly two hundred Chinamen have been recently landed in San Francisco, who bore certificates that they were traders, and not laborers, and as the law provides that where persons bring certificates from the Chinese Government that they are at liberty to come to the United States, these shall be "prima facie evidence of the facts set forth therein," the bearers were, of course, admitted, although it is asserted that their appearance showed that they were common laborers, and not traders. While this is rather a vague statement, it is evident that it would be easy for the two Governments to differ in their interpretations of the word "laborer." Under Article II of the treaty it is held that all who are not teachers, students, merchants, or visitors from curiosity are laborers. This was the definition accepted by the President in his veto message. The last section of the act declares that the word "laborers" shall include both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining. This provision includes, according to the view taken by the President in his memorandum accompanying the veto message, the laundryman who keeps his own shop and has a small capital, the cigar merchant, the shoemaker, and others who are merchants and laborers at the same time. But it is not always easy to say when a man of this class rises entirely to the dignity of merchant, and when he ceases to be a laborer. The Chinese Government might easily differ from ours on this point. On the other hand, if it appeared that the Chinese Government, through any of its agents, was deliberately evading the law by issuing certificates to persons who were not entitled to them, its action would be an appropriate subject of diplomatic remonstrance.

Meantime, it is apparent that the present influx of Chinese is by no means small. The rate of immigration just previous to the passage of the Exclusion bill was estimated at 1,000 a month at the port of San Francisco. The present rate of clandestine and other arrivals, while not very large, perhaps, is still an appreciable percentage of the former rate.

Mr. Grady is a good man, and weighs-we really ion't know how much he does weigh; but it seems to have been enough to break down "harmony" as completely as the Deacon's one-horse coupé.

A few unscrupulous persons have gone into the business of inventing accidents, elopements, crimes, etc., the scenes of which they put in remote and inaccessible parts of Long Island. They succeed in selling these outrageous lies to some of the evening newspapers, and occasionally they swindle a morning journal as well. Long Island, like other parts of the country, has sins enough to answer for without being made to bear the odium of imaginary crimes, and this business of circulating lying reports ought to be put down. Newspapers which have been repeatedly misled into publishing these faisehoods owe it to their readers and themselves to be more careful concerning their sources of informa-

Erastus Brooks was overwhelmingly defeated for a renomination to the Assembly because, as one of the candid delegates yelled out, "He's too cold." The flerce Democracy like their candidates as they do their whiskey-hot. A candidate with a warm, liberal hand and a well-heated nose reaches the Democratic standard of temperature.

Unless the directors yield to the wishes of the exhibitors, the International Fisheries Exhibition will be closed on the 31st inst. The show has met with success ever since it was opened five months ago, over two millions of visitors having paid for admission. The closing week of the exhibition will be devoted to the reading and discussion of papers upon the fisheries of various foreign countries, and there will also be a practical Fisherman's Congress, presided over by Mr. E. Birkbeck, M. P., to discuss trawling and the capture of miniature fish. The American exhibitors will return home with a good showing of awards and the knowledge that they have been able to bring before the fishermen of Europe some improvements in fishing apparatus. Next year there is to be another exhibition, which, it is reported, will bear upon food supply and hygienic matters at large.

Mr. Howe, the lawyer, is quoted as saving that Judge Noah Davis was" the very man before whom he wanted to try" his client, Porter, the burglar charged with murdering a fellow ruffian. In this desire of the lawyer it is safe to believe the client does not a de.

Now and then the Mean Husband appears in such numbers as to make it strange that a greater proportion of the women do not voluntarily choose the ancient and honorable profession of old maid. There could hardly be a more despicable male being than the man who, it has just been found, has been forcing his wife for years to steal from the store in which she was employed, and has been living off the proceeds of her crimes. In justice he ought to bear far the greater part of the penalty, and yet, in law, it will be a great triumph to be able to punish him equally with his victim, for such his wife seems to have been, weak and deplorable as her conduct was, Another of the Mean Husbands shot his wife in Brooklyn on Tuesday, and, enriously enough, one is more impressed with the meanness of the act than with its criminal character. He was another worthless fellow, was jealous of his wife, and shot her in a peculiarly mean and cowardly way. Yet in spite of every warning of this kind, we presume the girls will go on saying " yes," and there will be new marriages in the papers every day.

The Xth Senatorial District of this State is always closely contested. Its present representative is a Democrat, his predecessor was a Republican. This fall the Republican candidate is Colonel Ethan Allen. He is entitled to receive the full party vote, and from the fact that he is much better qualified for the high office for which he has been named than his opponent he is also entitled to the support of those independent Democrats who desire to see the best man succeed. Let the Republicans and Independents make the most of their opportunities.

One of the minor errors in the construction of the Bridge has been discovered since the running of the cars was regularly begun. The waiting-rooms for ladies are on the wrong side of the entrances, both in Brooklyn and New-York; and as a consequence are not used A lady coming from Brooklyn to meet her friends in New-York finds herself landed outside the room reserved for the use of her sex and annot enter it without paying an additional 5 cents fare. Persons hurrying to pass either to or from Brooklyn, of course, do not wish to stop in the room except on reaching their destination. The dark and damp entrance in which they are now landed are unsuitable places for ladies to wait; and a free entrance to the waiting room in which they can be comfortable ought to be provided.

An open letter written by the Hon. Nathaniel Niles once Speaker of the New-Jersey House of Assem- Maxwell, who resides in Batavia, must now feel some

bly, sets forth some facts for the consideration of the voters of that State. Mr. Niles declares that during his term as Speaker Mr. Leon Abbett was a skilful lobbyist at Trenton, and ever since then he has been recognized as such in behalf of certain valuable franchises and against the State. One of these is the riparian lands belonging to the State and set apart as a school fund. Mr. Niles asserts that a combination of strong corporations in whose interest Mr. Abbett has always labored will make an effort to repeal the law " to increase the Free School fund," so as to obtain possession of these lands, which within ten years will give \$10,000,000 to the fund. Assaults have already been made upon this property, and Mr. Niles argues from Mr. Abbett's known affiliations that if he is made Governor a fresh attack will be organized, and the schools will be deprived of that "royal provision" for their support which has helped to make them so successful and the burdens of taxation so light.

The Republicans of the VIIth Senate District have nominated ex-Assemblyman Brodsky. The split in the Democratic ranks will probably result in Mr. Brodsky's election. His record in the Legislature will compare favorably with that of Mr. Daly, who now represents the district and is a candidate for re-election.

There ought to be no doubt of the election of Lester M. Clark, the Republican candidate for member of the Assembly in Richmond County. His Democratic opponent, "Ed" Moore, is a familiar figure in the lobbies at Albany, and his associations and well-known habits are not such as commend him to reputable Democrats.

PERSONAL.

Concerts are being held in various parts of Illi-nois to raise funds for a monument to Litta. General James B. Steedman's body was the first to be placed in the vault of the new chapel in Woodlawn Cemetery, Toledo, Ohio.

The Hon, Alexander Fraser, Deputy Receiver-General of Canada, whose death at Cobourg has been announced, was a brother of the Rev. Dr. Donald Fraser of London, England, and the Rev. William Fraser of Edinburgh, both prominent Presbyteran theologians.

Isabella became Queen of Spain on September 29, 1833. She fled from that throne and took refuge in France on September 29, 1868. And her son, King Alfonso, was hooted at by a mob in the streets of Paris on September 29, 1883. There's encourage-ment for people who believe in omens and fatal

Now that William Tell's Creedmoor performan and Pocohontas's skull-saving act, and the Iron Duke's "Up, guards, and at 'em!" have been relegated to the limbo of exploded bubbles, the Presidential-Yellowstone-Park-picnic romances must go, and The Washington Post sends some of the fair-est of them scurrying by announcing that General Sheridan never plays poker, nor any card game ex-

Sarah Bernhardt's husband has at last made a genuine hit on the Paris stage in Feuillet's "Parisian Romance." He will soon, however, run foul of a romance of another kind, in real life, for M. Mayer is going to bring suit against him and Sarah for \$25,000, for breach of contract, with a good prospect of winning. If Mayer does win, Damala won't be able to pay the damages, and Sarah says that rather than pay them she will go to prison with her husband, even at the risk of there effecting a reconciliation with him—almost the last thing in the world, presumably, she cares to do.

owns the opera-house in Bloomington, Ill., in which early all the travelling "shows" appear. On arriving in Bloomington the other day he learned that the lessees of the house had rented it to the Jesse James Bandit King Combination," which was announced to appear this (Friday) evening.
Mr. Davis says that the combination shall not appear if he can help it, and is trying to prevail upon the city council to prohibit the entertainment. A few years ago, Mr. Davis refused to allow Victoria Woodhull to lecture in his hall, although she had engaged it from his agent.

The contest now waging in Buffalo in regard to

the will of Mrs. Millard Fillmore recalls an ance-

dote of the ex-President which has probably never before found its way into print. Some years since a party of politicians were conversing about the pubic men of New-York. One of them took occasion to speak of Mr. Fillmore, alluding particularly to the benevolent cast of his countenance. Whereupon another member of the group remarked: Well, he had a right to a benevolent cast of countenance. I imagine that Millard Fillmore was as fine a gentleman as ever trod shoe-leather. I never knew him, but I'll tell you what makes me think so. In 1848 he was Controller of the State. I was then attending the Albany Academy, which stands in a park just opposite the State House, where the Controller had his office. Well, one day a lot of us school-boys were playing ball in the park and an unlucky hit sent the ball over the railing through one of the windows of Mr Controller Fillmoro's office. We were well frightened but we didn't run away. Pretty soon who should appear on the steps of the State House but Mr. Fillmore himself. He held the guilty ball in his hand and we expected that we were in for an awful scolding, even if he lidn't cross over to the Academy and report us. didn't cross over to the Academy and report us. But to our delight and admiration he did nothing of the kind. He simply tossed the ball back into the park—he tossed it gently—and then be remarked with a beaming smile, 'Boys, please try to knock in some other direction after this,' Then he turned and walked back to his office. That's what I call a fine gentleman. Millard Fillmore may have had his faults, but he was entitled to a benevolent cast of counterwise."

Washington, Oct. 25 .- Assistant Adjutant-General Ruggles left Washington to-day for a short visit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.-Lieutenant-General Sheridan will arrive in Washington next Wednesday evening and will formally relieve General Sherman of the command of the Army on the following day.

THE STATE CANVASS.

The independent vote, it is reported from all arts of the State, will be given to the Republican cand

Senator Warner Miller will probably address voters at the several Republican meetings throughout the western part of the State during the coming week. His first speech will be delivered, it is thought, at Wellsville, in Allegany County. The Prohibitionists and the Democrats have sited on the County ticket in Wyoming County. It is

does not feel at ease while a member of such an alliance, and The hochester Union and Advertiser is prompted to say that it is " an unnatural coalition." The vote on the proposition to abolish convict labor in the State prisons promises to be divided singularly. In the cities there will be a large majority in its favor, and in the country an almost unanimous vot,

evident, however, that the ordinary Bourbon Democrat

against it. The farmers of the State are unwilling to pay taxes in order that the convicts may live in idleness, but the city mechanic is apparently ready to assume to Louis F. Payn, who has been nominated for Senator by the Republicans of the XVth District, has had the depravity, it seems, to nominate his Democratic opponent, and naturally has selected a weak man. The Poughkeepsic News, the Democratic organ of Dutche 8 County, charged on Tuesday that Mr. Payn had "secured

a majority of the delegates to the Democratic Senatorial Convention." On Wednesday the convention was held, and Thomas Newbold, of Dutchess County, was nomi-nated. Mr. Newbold is apparently Mr. Payn's nominee. James H. Crandall has been nominated for Senator by the Republicans of the XIVth District, which consists of the counties of Schobarie, Greene and Ulster, Mr. Crandall is a retired merchant of Cobleskill, Schobarie County, a prominent citizen, and for many years has been one of the Republican leaders of the county. He will probably be elected owing to the dissatisfaction of the respectable Democrats of Schoharie County with the Demo-

cratic candidate for Senator, James Van Schaick. Moreover the Republicans of Ulster County will poil an unusually large vote, having nominated popular candidates for county offices. The nomination of Henry R. Low for Senator by the Republicans of the XiIIth District adds another worthy name to the admirable list of candidates for the Senate who will have Republican support. Mr. Low took good care of the interests of the district when a member of the Senate in 1862-'67, and will unquestionably perform as faithful service if again elected. He is fortunate in having as his opponent James Mackin, now Democration enator from the district, who during his term has acted a the Legislature, ostentatiously as it were, in opposition to the desires of voters.

One of the most partisan acts of Governor Cleveland during the session of the Legislature was done at the request of State Treasurer Maxwell, namely: That of so transforming the Board of Trustees of the State Institution for the Blind at Batavia as to insure the removal of the Republican superintendent of the asylum